FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907.

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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts : publication wish to have rejected articles returned they

### THE HUE AND CRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there is anything impossible, I suppose is impossible to convince the mass of this people that the nearest aspect of physical power that is in their daily view, namely, the railways, with their thousands of huge engines, their hundreds of thousands of units of rolling stock, are not aggregated despotic power; power which is used to crush and keep down all but its owners; power that must be somehow legislated against and harassed by statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances, sued in the courts for the most triffing grievances, lied about, cheated by short fares, stolen rides-anything to get the better of it in any way, however dishonest and at whatever risk!

Perhaps if the question were put to our people, "Supposing the railways for thirty days should hold up their payrolls, how many million people would lack bread?" -perhaps such a question as that might cause a little reflection. Suppose that a single railroad with a payroll of \$3,000,000 a month (and there are seven railways terminating in this city with a larger payroll than that) should cease operating for thirty days, would wisdom come with empty stomachs?

Vast as the equipment of a trunk railway is, its adjustments are finer than the adjustments of the finest chronometer; no a wheel moves a mile but the exact cost of moving that wheel that mile is calculated and offset against revenue; not a locomotive takes a switch but the order of the despatcher for it to take that particular switch is recorded in two telegraph offices. sent over the wires and put in writing and triplicated for the three persons who would if a casualty involving life or property were caused by the switching.

Place in control of this complex situation a high, omnipotent and utterly reckless Authority, an authority ignorant of the very least or the very greatest of these millions of delicate adjustments, and what will inevitably follow, as inevitably as the sun rises and sets? If there is one word which THE SUN can speak to avert chaos, THE SUN has spoken that word; but strongly as it has been put, I am afraid that it must be repeated many times—kept standingbefore the powers that be will come to their sound senses.

If it is an evil thing that the man who can conceive of a plan to provide capital (money, I mean) for adequately handling a great business gets as the reward for his conception an undue reward, is the remedy or the punishment for that evil thing to smash a railroad? The man who acquires however wickedly; \$60,000,000 by providing for a revenue of \$1,000,000,000 is no doubt everpaid. But that fifty millions is mere paper (maste paper) unless that man has arranged that the thousand millions shall somehow or other earn dividends. "Overcapitalization" is a good warrry to rally the thoughtless and the ignorant; but any real overcapitalization of an industry that could not or might not have the prospect of earning dividends would be the swiftest course to bankruptcy and ruin for all con-

Our railways must be bankrupted; their securities must be depreciated in foreign markets; and then; when the country is disgraced and dishonored, as it was twentyfive years ago, the masses of the people will perhaps be satisfied. Only; if they go bungry for daily bread they must not complain. No doubt they will; and the receivers of the very properties they have ruined must squeeze the bankrupted properties harder yet to feed the hungry wage serner who has put out of commission the plant that gave him his daily bread.

But, black as is the prospect, I would rather be the starving laborer than the Omnipotent Authority that is encouraging this latest discontent and hurrying the prospect into certainty. B. F. CARPENTER. NEW YORK, March 28.

# Wanted-A Permanent Nobility.

The suggestion of an esteemed correspondent, "W. R. C.," that new and more dazzling glitter might be imparted to the ceremonials and the pageantry of the court at Washington by a distribution of orders and decorations among the elect of the illustrious retinue is as interesting as it is timely. We are by no means sure that the White House functions can be made any more brilliant and resplendent than they already are until a grateful and patriotic Congress shall have provided a palace big enough to accommodate the evolutions of an entire brigade of bedizened satellites, including field artillery, sappers and miners, naval reserves, horse marines, &c. Nevertheless the idea is worthy of respectful and prolonged consideration. Anything that can be done to increase the splendor of the President's entourage on state occasions, without actually relegating the guests to the cellars, the porticos and the lawns, is loudly demanded by the reverent millions who like to read about these imperial eruptions in the newspapers.

"W. R. C." proposes the institution of a number of orders corresponding to the Garter and the Bath in England, the Red Eagle in Prussia and the as Dr. Holmes would say The eye White Elephant in Siam. He seems to broods and burns. The collar is high, credit? If the belief in a personal devil

think that decorations and insignia of like the wearer's principles, but borne suitable magnificence distributed with appropriate fluency would furnish maerial for much more lurid processionals than we now hear of at the capital. All of which is likely enough, provided the newly created nobility be required, by royal edict, to wear court costume of becoming radiance and to hang every spangle on the outer wall. We find in W. R. C.'s" suggestion food for much ecstatic thought.

Experience, however, moves us to unveil the hope that should this captivating expedient find favor on high the methods employed for its realization will prove more effective than those adopted in 1898 to distribute medals of honor among the heroes of the Spanish war. During the late autumn of that year two boards were created, one in the army and the other in the navy. Unfortunately for the multiplication of certified heroism, these boards were composed largely of stupid if well meaning gentlemen, officers of the regular service in both military branches, and in their benighted philosophy no one was entitled to special distinction for performing in good faith the simple, humdrum duties incident to his calling and profession. For example when the name of Colonel THEODORE ROOSEVELT of the Rough Riders came before the Army Board the members wanted to know what he had done to entitle him to peculiar preference. With the official records of Las Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan Hill before them they demanded much needed information, and, getting none, turned down the natural and innocent aspiration.

The Navy Board was similarly constituted. Composed of such veteran officers as Admirals RAMSEY and BENHAM. Commodore WALLACE and others of like standing, the members, who ingenuously supposed that they were expected to exercise a certain honest and enlightened vigilance, began to put irreverent interrogatories and inaugurate a discrimination which promptly proved offensive. Both boards died young, as might have been expected. Medals of honor are now epidemic-a result equally ogical and significant.

All of which, to borrow the expressive rhetoric of our colored friends at the South, "makes us say what we do say"which is that the proposed board or tribunal or commission de luxe, or however it may be labelled, shall have a perfectly free hand in awarding titles. decorations, precedences, and all the rest of it. There must be no question of birth or breeding or ancestry or moribund convention. The "Garter" shall fit alike the pork packer and the statesman, the littérateur and the pawnsuffer by loss of position, or even of liberty, broker, the artist and the junk shop boss. And so on! What the country wants is a populous and ornamental nobility-and no questions asked.

### Two Pictures.

The author of "The First Battle" and the author of "The Young Man and the World" are carrying on in a magazine, for valuable consideration, what they possibly regard as a debate. Both Mr. BRYAN and Mr. BEVERIDGE seem to live permanently in the intellectual age of the young man's debating society Young Mr. BRYAN at Illinois College and young Mr. BEVERIDGE at De Pauw University must have had substantially the same habit of mind that they have now. The Nebraska Jefferson is only two years older than the Grand Young Man. The match is a fair one. Unfortunately there can be no debate between them on such a subject as State rights. Mr. BRYAN is even more of a thoroughgoing Federalist than Mr. BEVERIDGE. The enterprising magazine which prints their stuff is simply using two notabilities or notorieties. On baseball, on chicken feed, on the rewards of authorship, they might, for all we know, speak with authority. As beacons on the narrow or the broad road of constitutional interpretation they splutter rather than shine.

Yet if they do not illuminate the inside of their periodical, their pictures on its outside are warming and comforting. If we know anything of the popular veneration for illustrious characters this portrait of the Big Two will be cut out, framed or pinned up on a million walls. In farmhouses on the banks of the Wabash or the Platte, in blacksmiths' shops, in barber shops, in country stores and railroad stations, in the rooms of school debating clubs, it will be treasured. Here are two princes of intellect, two of the world's most prolific and perpetual utterers, two lords of the lecture platform and the stump. Their faces invite and repay study.

Both statesmen have opulent, commanding and far flung ears, as befits masters of the music of speech and hearkeners for the call of the people. Each has the nose of greatness. Mr. BRYAN's is the more aquiline, imperious and sensitive; the Grand Young Man's is more promontorial, with a bolder sweep into space, broad based, with nostrils

quivering and swelling with poetic fire. Mr. BRYAN's chin is more rounded, more tolerant, more genial; Mr. BEVER-IDGE's is more perpendicular, uncompromising and important. His lips are compressed, indicating resolution, firmness. They are thin, but not so shadowy and disappearing as Mr. BRYAN'S. Singularly enough, both orators appear with their mouths closed. This gives them an unfamiliar look which will puzzle their admirers. Each has that long upper lip, that wide reach between mouth and nose that HEINE used to abominate, and that marks so many men of intellect in contradistinction to mere pulchritude. In the matter of brow the Nebraskan is vaster and more impressive than his competitor. Long worry over the woes of the producing classes has worn away Mr. BRYAN'S once luxurious locks. He has "the clifflike brow," as the best sellers say. On the other hand, what Mr. BEVERIDGE has stands up in an "aggressive" position. It is clear from the slope of it that the head sags backward under the weight of the loaded cerebral chambers. He has a cowlick. A becoming gray fringes and streaks his hair, hair that "masses well,"

patiently. Mr. BRYAN'S ave glitters like silver His shirt front is ample and open. His collar is easy. His cravat is tied carelessly. Mr. BEVERIDGE inserts into his elaborate cravat a large symbolic pearl. His manly form is incased in a silk faced frock coat, the statesman's only wear. Visitors to Indianapolis will remember that Mr. BEVERIDGE's first frock coat, a tiny but perfect garment, in which he was born, is one of the glories of the Indianapolis Society of Antiquity and Belles Letters.

As of old, Mr. BRYAN looks plausible persuasive, mobile. The dramatic artist in him is clear in this portrait. He is more engaging, more human, less, perhaps, of a rebuke and a warning to the wicked than his grand opposite. As we gaze reverently on the features of the man that made the child labor bill and discovered a ship railroad on the Isthmus of Panama we are impressed with his sternness, his superiority. If he hadn't been a mighty statesman we are sure that he would have been a mighty soldier or administrator, a Mayor such as Indianapolis needs, the effective head of a great correspondence school of journalism, or the ablest superintendent of schools that Posey county has ever seen.

Rise and Decline of the Street Fair. Immediately after the close of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago a number of proprietors of entertainment enterprises, impressed with the success of the "Midway," undertook the organization of what have come to be known as street fairs, and they had for several years a wonderful popularity in all parts of the country. The method of holding these fairs was simple. The business men and municipal authorities of a town wishing to advertise its attractions would decide to give a "carnival," usually of a week's duration. They would employ the amusement man to supply the more elaborate portion of a fantastic, industrial or civic procession, the street booths, games and the like, while the home people attended to the minor details. A queen and king of the carnival were chosen from the residents of the town: local pride was aroused, the "season of merrymaking" was advertised widely railroads were interested and success was not difficult.

The success of a few such enterprises drew into the field many competitors, some of whom provided extensive plants for their part of the show. Among these recruits to the ranks of the professional carnival makers were, of course, not a few who took advantage of the general relaxation of restraints attending the fairs to make money by questionable methods, such as gambling games and improper shows. So bad did these features become that a secret society which had allowed its lodges to take active part in the early affairs was finally compelled to prohibit all participation in them. Clergymen and educators who in the beginning gladly encouraged these periods of play soon felt called on to repudiate and denounce them. Municipal authorities prohibited them, and reputable merchants refused to lend their names. Thus business that promised permi and large returns was crippled just when its prospects seemed brightest by the greed and ignorance of the men who had

most to gain by maintaining it. According to the Billboard, the decrease in profits has resulted in driving out of the street fair business many of the men who brought it into disrepute. Only the best promoters were able to remain at the work, and these have not been able to increase their territory, being obliged to play the same circuit year after year Some of the best men withdrew from the field in disgust.

That the street fair is doomed to extinction is not probable, however. Properly conducted, such enterprises provide innocent amusement and relaxation of a kind that Americans take to more kindly each year. The spirit that makes election night and New Year's eve excuses for the popular outpouring in this vicinity will support the periodical street fair in any town if the attractions offered are clean and the unusual liberty permitted does not serve as a cloak for the exploitation of gambling and indecencies.

# "The Wall Street Viper."

No more the placid ingurgitation of beer satisfies Milwaukee. No more do orchestrions and little German bands and endless pinochle lead her happy days to happy nights. She feels the world stress. She knows the "highbrow." She dips in gall her tyrant jabbing pen and

"Why is it endured? Does it serve any pur pose other than to enrich and to intoxicate with power a crowd of unproductive consumers, who spin not, but who live on the fat of the land, and who in return rob the people of their rights?

"There may be a remedy; one that is used against other diseases. Alcoholic liquors and dangerous drugs are heavily taxed in order to prevent their indiscriminate use, because such use would b inimical to the welfare of the country.

"A heavy tax imposed upon the sale of every share of stock on a margin might help to wipe out or so limit this Wall Street viper as practically

So speaks Milwaukee by her Journal; and ghosts of Grangers and Populists cry Amen! And not they alone. Mr BRYAN's band chimes in; and the Republican gallery will applaud. The Hon. PHILIP PITT CAMPBELL, Representative in Congress of the Third Kansas district, is pondering some constitutional or unconstitutional amendment restricting or abolishing Wall Street. He has taken his scheme to the clearing house of wisdom in the White House. Doubtless the neces sary legislation will be produced to order

when Congress gets to work again. The iniquity of Wall Street is a permanent dogma; but never is that dogma preached with such heat and conviction as after a period of irregularity and precipitous declines in stock prices. Can it be that any of these preachers have

themselves been bitten by the viper? Such unworthy thoughts must be re pressed. Will any good man deny the total depravity of Wall Street? It is Wall Street, isn't it, that attacks corporations, unsettles confidence and disturbs

has been a little weakened it is gratifying to feel that a localized spirit of evil exists, a devil which the politicians are always whipping around the stump. But is it right for the State to derive a revenue from so abhorred and foul a source? Instead of scotching the Wall

Street viper, why not kill it? The Federal Government can attend to the business of fixing prices. Wall Street must "go."

If the Prentice recount bill passes the Senate, as it has already passed the Assembly, Governor Hughes will approve it for he has put himself officially on record as favoring such a measure. Thus it rests with the Senate to say whether the ballot boxes of the city election of 1905 shall be opened and their contents examined. Many sincere persons believe firmly that the original count was incorrect and their faith in the fairness of all elections is impaired by this opinion. This is the important matter. In comparison with it it is of no consequence what individual sits in the Mayor's office. The people must have confidence in the election machinery. The loss of that confidence will produce results far worse than any harm that even WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST could do at the head of the city government.

### Yes. We Will.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the New York State Senate kills the Bingham Police bill will THE SUN please give us line-a damned big black line-on the men responsible for its murder, so we shall know how to behave when our chance comes? NEW YORK, March 27. A VOTER

# To Preserve the Field of Waterloo

Count Louis Cavens, who is advocating the acjuirement and preservation of the field of Waterloo as an international monument of enduring interes has given in his pamphlet. "La Question de Water loo," some of the replies from those whom he has sought to interest in the proposal. Count Cavens has addressed himself to notabilities in England France, Germany and other countries, and has received unequivocal proofs of the great sympathy which the subject has aroused. The Prince of Wales, through his private secretary, has expressed "his best thanks for a communication of such deep interest," while from Lord Roberts and the Colonels of all the English regiments which inscribe "Water loo" on their colors there have come similar recog nitions of the importance of the question. von Moltke and the present commanders of the Brunswick and Hanoverian regiments which were project, and assurances have been received from the Empress Eugenie and two descendants of Italy and Holland are also reporte among the favorable replies, the volume of which nore than justifies Count Cavens in his enterprise n addition to taking steps to prevent the dilapids tion now going on at Hougomont, La Have Sainte and other memorable points, Count Cavens desires to remove the reproach (although he thinks it an exaggerated one) uttered by the Duke of Welling on on visiting Waterloo some years after: "The have changed my battlefield." More particularly s it necessary, he thinks, to indicate the sunker road of Ohain, now entirely filled up

New York Police in Western Eyes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One would think from reading the newspapers that New York was governed by the police instead of their being. as they should be, only the guardians. In no other things he tolerated. We have in the West police men as well paid as those in New York, or nearly so, but they have no voice or authority outside o their normal condition as guardians of the peace. and they are kept in their proper place. Clubbing is unknown, and if such an outrage occurred, woo

to the clubber. When officials get too chesty they are removed or legislated out of office. It is mortifying that New Yorkers should submit to a thraldom which parable only to the Janizaries of Constant in the affairs of a great city like New York. Life is not worth living there when a mere mutt of a cop is thought more of than the average good

The Death Traps of Atlantic Avenue. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The slaughter of human beings goes merrily on at the grade cross still open to vehicles and pedestrians, as they have been for lo! these many years, and the killing is a

THREE RIVERS. Cal., March 23.

matter of course. Why do you record as a striking fact that the murder of this particular lad is the third of its kind within a year? The average for the thirty add years that I have been familiar with Atlantic has been much in excess of three a year I call it murder, because such killings are prerentable. Their frequent repetition is criminal on

diagraceful to our public officials. However, as killing is cheaper than preventing NEW YORK, March 28.

Professor's Beautiful Specimens. From the Boston Record. Dr. Thomas M. Rotch, who lectured at the Har-vard medical school yesterday, in referring to umerous skeletons that he had brought to the

"A most unaccountable experience befell me or ccount of these beautiful specimens. I like them a time I kept them in a window of my house facing the street. Do you know that after they had bee there a few days indignant neighbors called t protest against their display, and when I refused action the police were called in and threa ened to have me arrested. The university authori ties also took action and almost demanded my resignation. I was very much surprised, for I do not see anything about them that is at all objec-

# The Formal New York Cocktail

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer Philosopher's" statement as to the ingredients of the cocktail compounded in the wilds of Connecti ut, may I suggest that so far as New York concerned the cocktail is mixed in the good old way with whiskey or other spirit, vermouth or other cordial, ice, sugar and Angostura. It is freshly made and every ingredient stands out as promiently as the boulders on a deserted Connecticut This refers to the cocktail as it is sold and con

sumed during legal hours. At all other times "any old thing goes," provided Magistrate Whitman is not in evidence TENDERLOIN STICKLER NEW YORK, March 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: I wish to say that I have retired as an astrologer, but I am in terested in astronomy and am making a specia tudy of the sun. I have confidence that the spots on the sun are to blame for storms on our earth In July a big spot is due on the sun and it has my confidence that it will cause a terrific thunder storm in the East July 22 or 23.

The sun spot that is due on the sun in July has a period of its own, for it appeared on the sun in eptember, 1904, and caused the terrific storm on the 14th of that month THOMAS HINES, JR., Astronomer, CENTRAL FALLS, R. J., March 27.

# A Missouri County's Good Record.

From the Louisiana News. Missouri's State Auditor, W. W. Wilder, points with great pride to the record of his home county, Ste. Genevieve, which has not had one of her citi zens as a convict in the penitentiary for a period of forty years. Year before last the entire criminal cost of Ste. Genevieve county totalled \$38.40. Las rear the criminal cost bill of the county ran up to comething like \$75. This is explained on the ground that three tramps passing through the county broke into a slaughter house near the an cient city of Ste. Genevieve, the oldest settlemen n the State, and stole some httes.

The Holy and Discriminating Hedjaz Railroad From the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. According to the Times of India, the new railway has progressed so far that pilgrims coming from Damascus to Medina and Mecca travelled by rat to Alakhzar station, a distance of 463 miles south
of Damascus, and they were enabled to reach Medina after a fourney by rail and road of only twelve days, whereas before the construction of the railway the time occupied was thirty days All pligrims are carried free of charge. The Sultan has now ordered work on the line to be started as Medina and the surveys are already in hand.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Three Men in Signed Statements Air Their

Views Fearlessly. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take the liberty of saying that the force and effec tiveness of the argument against woman suffrage so admirably presented by nt Mrs. Julia Vilette Finley in THE SUN of March 27 never has been and ever will be squarely met and refuted by the male or female advocates of woman' political superiority.

There is nothing men will not do for women except artificially subordinate themselves, i the feminine influence is exerted in a feminine way. But if women are to engage in struggle with men for those things for which they are in no way fitted, their inferiority vill be so emphasized as to render them the objects of masculine contempt; and when men lose the respect they now have for women t will be a sorry day for the nation. In the political and industrial spheres women are not and in the nature of things never can be the equals of men.

I believe in woman's power and have no loubt whatever that she can rule the world out it must be by so conducting herself within he sphere for which she is fitted by nature as o command the respect, the admiration, the reverence of men. She must rule through nen, not with or in spite of them

There is no more sense in the suggestion that women should share political government with men than there would be in the uggestion that they should share with mer the management of the railroads, the shipping, the great mining and industrial enter prises, the building of cities and canals, and all the other essentially masculine undertakings from which women are not now by law excluded. They are as unequal to the one as the other, and the present managers of these various concerns would deem any one insane who should propose woman's equal participation with them.

articipation with them.

Woman can regenerate the world by an fficient and admirable performance of her nany and difficult duties in the domestic phere, where her equality, or superiority, f you will, is recognized, and she is no friend of woman who would turn her attention from the things she is fitted admirably to do those other things which she is not fitted of do at all.

o do at all.

In Heaven's name, isn't there enough wrangling and discord now in domestic life without the addition of an element that would ntroduce a chaos worse confounded? BOSTON, March 27.

# A Question of Clothes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The suffragette who advised her corioters to storm the House of Commons in male attire was wiser than she knew. If in the coming dark ages our extinct civilization should be judged by the specimens left of discovered ostumes, there would appear to be two distinct races of the human type-one simple sincere, almost unchanging: the other fantastic and impermanent beyond the imaginaion of coming races to conceive.

An inventory of the average woman's lothes from the cuticle out would fill a mu seum with an assortment of articles of which the characteristic feature of even the mos utilitarian garment is ornamentation. Others night be regarded as implements of torture including the "straight front" corset, the high heeled pointed shoes, the astonishing hat pin, and various bustles, pads, and cap illary makeshifts for decorating the head The shallow, sleeveless bodices with the enormous length of skirt would indicate some abnormally shaped creature whose development was not yet attained, and would serve to fill volumes of controversy on the origin of the species. The conclusion might be that the singular beings who wore and adapted these remarkable objects to the pur poses of civilization were as distinct from the unadorned trousers and coat wearing type as though they had been born on a different

planet.
Now the question is, can that part of the population of the world which is thus hampered by costume, whose time and thoughts are divided from the ordinary duties of life by the pursuit of the bizarre in fashion and ornment, expect to compete with the sober sible, sincere sex with whom the question renside, sincere set with wind the detection of clothes is only a necessary detail? A woman is physically and mentally dominated by her clothes. Even our most stalwar women reformers are presented in the daily women retormers are presented in the daily press clad in the panoply of picture hats and the latest frills of fashion, without always the excuse of frivolous youth and beauty. Until woman exorcises from her career the savage and excessive love of adornment and the and excessive love of adornment and the envious rivalry with her own sex in costume, she must expect to bring up the rear in the march of achievements which the long results of time have shown to belong to those whose strength of mind, subordination of the artificial to the real, and self-dedication to the strenuous exactions of the world's work make them the masters of fate and of all womankind.

them the masters of fate and of all woman-kind.

That woman has achieved what she has despite the galling fetters of her incongruous and fatuous costume speaks well for her ambition and endurance, and suggests that, being designated by divine wisdom to be the mother of the race, she was endowed with a physical tenacity for that purpose, but that her powers might be expected to falter if stretched to the achievement of things beyond the measure of her endowment.

If the world were wiped clean of the achievements of man, what would be left of woman's share in it? She would stand a weeping Niobe surrounded by her clinging children and wait for man to build a tent over her. Then she might realize that man retains the initiative, the potentiality, the courage to march up and be shot down in battalions, to subdue for his race oceans and continents, to rend from the heavens the messenger lightning; and woman, lovely, adorable and indispensable as she is, must be dependent on him.

NEW YORK, March 27.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The Physical Force Argument Discussed TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a letter to THE SUN of March 27 Mrs. Julia Vilette Finley views the question of woman suffrage from the patriotic side. She seems to be strongly in favor of a government where brute strength is a sufficient recommendation to rule. All warfare will cease when the workingmen of the world bring about international solidarity. Then the vast number of men now hired by lovernments for the purpose of man killing will have to look around for a more useful occupation. In respect to man being superior to woman

on the battlefield, I must say that if you look at the matter from a humane standpoint it goes to show that in tenderness and morality woman is far above man; her heart, her whole soul, rebels against the shedding of human blood. Can any man condemn her for not

blood. Can any man condemn her for not being gifted with the beastly and savage qualities that are needed to construct a good and effective man slayer?

But to the proof that women when called upon can fight and die for their principles. I would refer your correspondent to the memorable and undying deeds performed by the women of the French Commune, who fought side by side with their husbands, defending every inch of ground against the Emperor's troops. Consider the barricade fighting in the streets of Paris: there in the front ranks of the Communists, holding a musket in her hands and with a determined look on her face, stood the woman. They were fighting in the streets of Paris; there in the front ranks of the Communists, holding a musket in her hands and with a determined look on her face, stood the woman. They were ready to die for their principles; still their courage is to-day despised. Look at the heroic deeds performed by the women of the Russian proletariat. Hundreds of them have died on the gallows or have been killed by the sabres or bullets of the Cossacks. Those women were fighting for liberty and were not afraid to sacrifice their lives for a great cause.

were not airaid to sacrince their lives for a great cause.

Woman is what society has made her. As the majority of women in their present occupations are just as useful to society as the men, I do not see any reason why they should not reap equal benefits from the institutions supported and created by both. By giving women the suffrage you would encourage them to take more interest in the welfare of the nation, and you would rid seventy-five per cent, of them of the degrading idea of considering marriage a sort of boarding house for life. Economic and political equality for all!

KABL DANNENBERG. New YORK, March 27.

# The Easter Hat

The hat she is holding for Easter is trimmed in a wonderful way. The last cry of fashion's adornment In truly surprising array.

Behind, where the brim is uptilted Pursuing the up to date fad. Is perched the white wing of an angel Exceedingly droopy and sad. Instead of the usual flowers

Displaying their coloring grand, There clusters the root of all evil Bestowed with a generous hand Nor is that the sum of its glories: The fellow who pays will accede The fruits that it brings forth for trimming

Are meet for repentance, indeed. MCLANDBURGH WILSON

### EDUCATING THE YOUNG.

(From the School Board Report for 1927.)

To the Citizens of New York: Your Schoo Board is gratified to report that in the last twelve months considerable progress has en made in improving and modernizing the schools of your city. Since our last annual report the board has succeeded in finding several new methods of increasing its expenditures and relieving parents of the care of their children. A notable advance was made when it was voted to furnish hair ribbons to the female pupils. This enterprise has proved most costly, involving as it does the employment of numerous distributers of hair ribbons cutters of hair ribbons, tyers of hair ribbons uperintendents, assistants and other salaried The pupils have displayed a commendable desire to aid us in the expenditure of money. They have not hesitated to express their individual tastes as to colors and the like, and in the spring term they announced that the fashion in hair ribbons had changed, thus necessitating a complete new outfit for each of the 763,431 girl pupils then enrolled.

We have also abandoned the steel frame spectacles hitherto given to children, and now all spectacles have horn or gold frames. The use of two styles of frame was decided on because of the difficulty of determining which was the more expensive. The horn frames ost more in the beginning, but this apparent advantage has been found to be overcome by the commercial value of the metal in the gold frames, which may be melted up and lisposed of to dealers in gold and silver. The gold frames are reported "lost" with en aging frequency, and next year all other styles

will be abandoned in their favor. At first the board was hampered by the presence in the schools of numerous children of good eyesight, who needed no mechanical aids to vision. This presented a prob some time. Finally which troubled us for however, it was decided to equip each child afflicted with glasses designed to distort the vision. This distortion produced eye troubles requiring treatment. Thus the whole school population was made to need glasses, at a satisfactory expense.

By opening the school restaurants after the theatres we have been able to increase largely the cost of this branch of the educational system. These restaurants now serve breakfast luncheon dinner and supper, besides providing cold snacks in boxes to be taken home. The restrictions which heretofore barred from the school restaurants any person not acquainted with a school child have been rescinded, producing a natural increase in the

number of attendants The clothing provision bureau has added this year a division supplying evening dress to all pupils of both sexes and to their parents, this involving a handsome outlay Some ill feeling has been aroused by the rul which prevents girl pupils from receiving long gowns until they have attained the age of This dissatisfaction is most unreasonable and your board, in spite of the aspersions

cast on it, will not revoke the rule In general, we may say that |the board is taking over, as rapidly as possible, all the duties that formerly devolved on parents with the most inspiring results. Scarcely child now leaves our schools without feeling strongly that the city should provide entirely or its care and maintenance. We are happy to report that the old, reprehensible individ ialism characteristic of the public school children of fifty years ago is not reproduced

under the present sys	tem.
FINANCIAL	STATEMENT.
Appropriation	\$395,428,643.
Paid teachers	\$101,207.03
Restaurants	4,653,531.22
Clothing	37,291,463.77
Eyeglasses	25,687,421.72
School books	21.43
Superintendence	327,742,986.00
Balance on hand	.04

Respectfully submitted.

## Working of Prohibition in Kansas.

From the Topeka Capital. The fact that the druggists report more liquo sales to the probate judge during months when the Pd is on than when the town is wide open is not a sign that the liquor selling drug stores get business that ordinarily goes The real number of sales made by drug stores is not very materially increased by the closure of the druggists insist on their customers signing up or what they get. Customers are not allowed to irink their purchases on the premises. beer the druggist starts the corks and they must

take them outside to drink In filling out the blanks it is necessary for the signer to state for what purpose he wants the quor, and if for medicinal purposes, for what dis ease. In many drug stores the purchasers merely sign their names and the druggist fills in the alient blank spaces at their convenience. The result is startling. Colds and stomach trouble seem to constitute a majority of the complaints written Following is a summary of the allments given in one book of signed applications for liquor. Colds, 30: grip, 8; rubbing, 1: bath, 10; rheuma tism, 3; stomach trouble, 11; preparing shellac, 1

# Platform of a Mississippi Legislator.

tonic, 1: paralysis, 2: heart trouble, 3: weakness,

Jackson correspondence Atlanta Constitution The Hon. Malcolm A. Franklin, for the last decade widely known as the Beau Brummel of that body is announced as a candidate for reelection, and goes without saying that the Lowndes county constituency will hurry to the polls at the August primary for the purpose of giving him a big vote.
"While I am a member of the Legislature I shall never answer the morning roll call or vote against an appropriation bill" is the platform on which the gentleman from Lowndes has been repeatedly elected to the lawmaking body. During the last ten years he has lived up faithfully to this motto. and it has not only met with the hearty approva of his constituents but also wins him much favor

among his colleagues. Whenever an appropriation bill is to be passed Mr. Franklin is on hand to vote in the affirmative, but the legislative journals will not show a single instance where he has answered a morning roll call. If perchance he should reach legis'ative chamber prior to the convening of the body he waits on the outside until the roll call is concluded. He has a contemptuous disregard for the theory of some of his colleagues that the people keep an eye continually on the members to

From the Washington Post.
"Alaska baffles science," said F. C. Miles, who has spent much of his life in that country. known scientists to go into that country with the most plausible theories in the world, but they went out of it with none of them left. It to impossible for them to explain the frozen condition of the ground for a distance of 250 feet down into the earth or to account for the finding there of glant mastedens and mammoths. I have seen ivory tusks taken out of the ground that measured twenty feet, and the skulls of these animals were bigger than a forty shilling pot. There are impressions of ferns to be found that show the vegetation to have been a hundred feet high. Among all these evi-dences of animal life, however, there is not a sign of the existence of man. What arruses me is th way the so-called scientists approach Alaska. They assume to have explanations for everything in pature; but the moment they get up into Alaska and see the wonders of the earth there and are interrogated by the practical miners who have lived there for years, all their ideas vanish, and they disclose the fact that they really know nothing."

#### Echo of an Old Shot. From the London Globe.

The echo of a shot fired in the middle of the eighteenth century was heard in the Paris law courts a few days ago. One day in 1757 the Dauphin, son of Louis XV., while out shooting, announced his intention of blowing off the end of a courtler's mustache. The man knelt, and the Dauphin fired over his shoulder. At that moment M. de Cham-bors appeared and received the whole of the charge. dying immediately. A perpetual pension of a co francs was granted, and was one of the three not abolished at the Revolution. The pension of late years has been divided between two direct descendants, and when one of them died the Treasury refused to pay his share to the survivor. The latte brought an action against the Treasury and judg-

Helping Cupid. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following appeared in the advertising columns of a local newspaper to-day:

In the Spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, RICHARD F. HOPWOOD, Justice of the Peace, 36 Clinton st. Open evenings, 7:30 to 10, for marriages

NEWARE, N. J., March 27.

### APRIL 3, 1907. The Centennial of the New City of New

York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A native of New York city and a witness for more than hree-quarters of a century of its marvellous development. I beg to call your attention to the approaching centennial of the beginnings of the new city; the city of numbered avenues and streets as distinguished from the old city of named streets which lay below the line of old North, asw Houston, street, near which, on the west side of Broadway, stood the one mile stone (one mile from the City Hall) This anniversary seems a fitting occasion for some official recognition by the city authorities, say by the passage of suitable resolu-tions, by the display of the municipal flag from

all city institutions, and by the striking of a commemorative medal. The event was the passage by the Legislature of the State of an act entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New Commissioners were appointed to carry out its purpose, namely, Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, the State Engineer, and John Rutherfurd; all distinguished New Yorkers. Given three years from the passage of the act. April 3, 1807, they filed their report in 1811, and the new city has been essentially

aid out on their plan. The New York Historical Society early in this present year very properly took the initiative in a movement to commemorate the event and approached the Mayor of the city the subject. It was distinctly stated to him that no formal celebration either by proession or reception or banquet was contemplated or desired, but simply an official recognition of this important event in the history of our city. To this moderate request his or the Mayor briefly answered that he would give the matter his consideration. Perhaps the influence of the press may contribute to a favorable response, and that of THE SUN is earnestly invited

#### JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS. NEW YORK, March 28.

The Tyrannical A. Lincoln. From Page 739, Series 1. Volume 39, Part 3, of the Official Record. GOVERNOR BRANLETTE, Frankfort, Ky. fours of yesterday received. I can scarcely

selieve that General John B. Huston has been arrested for no other offence than opposition to my reelection, for if that had been deemed sufficient cause of arrest I should have heard of more than one arrest in Kentucky on election day. If, however, General Huston has been arrested for no other cause than opposition to my reelection, General Burbridge him a copy of this as an order to that effect.

#### A. LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1884.

The Other Side of the World. Chinese merchants at Tientsin have formed a undicate with a capital of 1,000,000 taels, for the working of forestry rights on the Yalu River. They are getting Japanese merchants to join them. It is reported in Hongkong that Germany is trying to procure a site at Singapore for coaling

The British Indian Government is taking steps to develop the trade facilities of western Tibet. The first instalment of the Tibetan indemnity has been

The Times of India reports the inauguration of a crematorium for Europeans at Calcutta, this being the first crematorium established east of Suez. Six thousand acres have been put under Egyp

Sind, India. The Government of India agrees with the Lieutenant Governor of Burma that there is little prospect of the extension of cotton cultivation in that State, because the seasons in the cotton tract are precarious, the profits obtainable less than for other crops, the quality of the fibre poor, cost of labor very high, and facilities for

A new railway has been built by Japan from Hsin Min Tun to Mukden. This practically extends the Imperial Railways of North China. The Celebes Trading Company, one of the argest firms engaged in the pearl shelling industry in North Australia, has just completed arrangenents with the Dutch authorities whereby they have acquired the sole right to the pearl shelling fisheries in the Straits Settlements. These fisher ies cover practically all the shell ground.

The capital of the Japanese-Chinese company to work railways and mines in southern Man-churia has been fixed at \$85,000,000, paid up. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese Steams Company) of Yokohama has opened a fortnightly service between Hongkong and Bangkok, S China is producing about 90,000 tons of fron ore

a year at Shu Wei-Yao, some eighty miles from Hankow, but is shipping it all to Japan. The ore yields 60 to 65 per cent. of iron. Millions of tons of this rich ore is in sight, besides large quantities The white population of New Zealand is now 890,000, having increased by 117,000 in the last

The Deutsch Asiatische Bank will issue bank notes in China under a concession from the Chinese

The Government railways revenue last year of the State of Victoria, Australia, was the larger record, being after payment of the inter 025,000. The State's exports last year increa by nearly \$20,000,000. During the seven years 1899-1905 the deaths the

India from the plague numbered 4,059,800.

Japan's settled accounts for the year ended March 31 show a surplus of revenue over estimates while outlays have decreased owing to the rapid ity with which the army and navy are being reduced to a peace footing. No further loan will be necessary this year and perhaps not next. Northeast Australia develops very slowly. F ers grow maize in the old fashioned way. matze crop in Queensland this year is a record one Canning pineapples is becoming an important in

dustry in Queensland. Opal mining is growing German capitalists have established a glass fastory at Poshan, China, a town on the Tsingtay-Chinan fu Railway; a sugar refinery at Tsingtau of which the daily output will be 200 tons, requiring 80,000 tons of raw sugar annually, and a soap

Manchuria now has 50,000 Japanese settlera. Absinthe Wormwood of the Vision.

From the London Globe The Demain publishes a letter from a correspon ient who, in the cause of temperance, cites a great authority-St. John the Evangelist. It is claimed that the inspired writer proclaims absinthe as a terrible scourge, and foretells its baneful powers in the eighth chapter of the Book of Revelation, where we read in verses 10 and 11: "The third angel sounded a trumpet, and a big star bright as a lamp fell from the sky on to the third part of the rivers and fountains and water. This star was called wormwood, and the third part of the waters were changed, and many men died of thirst because they were bitter." Wormwood in the English authorized version is rendered "absinthe" translation of the New Testament. A Paris concontemporary, commenting on the letter, expresses the opinion that the Chamber will more He influenced by the necessities of the budget than the

# High Prices for Orchids.

warning contained in the vision of the evangelias

From the London Tribune.
A collection of orchids from Chillingham Castle. one of the seats of the Earl of Tankerville in Northimberland, was sold by Messrs. Protheroe and Morris at auction yesterday. A plant of the Odontoglossum Crispum Leonard Perfect was sold for Two of the Crispum Mabel Whately variety feli at £210 and £189 respectively. Among other prices were £231 for a Cattleya Warneri alba, £105 each for an Odontoglossum Crispum Tankervillia and an Odontoglossum ardentissimum and £149 for a Crispum brilliantissimum.

#### A Pennsylvanian's Descendants. From the Philadelphia Record.

Jacob Buck, who died recently near Newport, Perry county, held the record, so far as known. living descendants. He was 91 years old, and was the father of nine children, with 49 grandchildren, 133 great grandchildren and 16 great-great-grand-children. The father and grandfather of Jacob Buck were among the first settlers in "Buck's Valley," Perry county.

# For a Greedy Mind

From the Korea Daily News.
Our indefatigable reporter says that a certain forean sent his steward to a certain place and uttered them to counterfeit the paper money on a greedy mind.

The Cargo of the Lyonesse.

From the London Graphic.
The steamer Lyonesse left Scilly yesterday with orty-eight tons of flowers for various markets, a record consignment.

Trials of the Head of the House. Knicker-Does your wife burn a light for you when you are detained."

Bocker-Yes, but I never can tell if it is red as